

Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel claims 1 to 19 as presented in the underlying International Application No. PCT/DE2005/000242 without prejudice.

Please add new claims as indicated in the listing of claims below.

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 to 19 (canceled).

Claim 20 (new): A method for electrochemically stripping components comprising the steps of:

 connecting a component to be stripped to a positive terminal of a voltage or current source and an electrode to a negative terminal of the voltage or current source;

 positioning the electrode so that a gap between a region of the component to be stripped and the electrode is a same size over an entirety of the region to be stripped, the electrode being adapted to a region of the component to be stripped; and

 electrochemically stripping the component.

Claim 21 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein a surface of the electrode facing the component to be stripped is precisely adapted in an electrode three-dimensional contour to a component three-dimensional contour of a surface of the region to be stripped.

Claim 22 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the gap between the region of the component to be stripped and the electrode is smaller than 2 mm over the entirety of the region to be stripped.

Claim 23 (new): The method as recited in claim 22 wherein the gap between the region of the component to be stripped and the electrode is smaller than 1 mm over the entirety of the region to be stripped.

Claim 24 (new): The method as recited in claim 22 wherein the gap between the region of the component to be stripped and the electrode is constant over the entirety of the region to be stripped and is between 10 μm and 1 mm in size.

Claim 25 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrode executes a mechanical vibration to replace an electrolyte.

Claim 26 (new): The method as recited in claim 25 wherein a frequency of the mechanical vibration is between 1 Hz to 100 Hz, and an amplitude of the mechanical vibration is between 0.1 mm and 2 mm.

Claim 27 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the electrode is a porous electrode, and further comprising supplying or replacing an electrolyte through the electrode.

Claim 28 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the current or the voltage applied for the stripping process is time pulsed.

Claim 29 (new): The method as recited in claim 28 wherein a pulse frequency for the current or the voltage is between 1 Hz and 10 kHz.

Claim 30 (new): The method as recited in claim 28 wherein an average amperage applied for the stripping process is between 0.1 A/mm^2 and 1.5 A/mm^2 .

Claim 31 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein process parameters used for the stripping are selected to prevent a passivation of the region to be stripped, so that an entirety of stripping a coating from the region of the component is capable of being implemented in one sequence of operation until complete removal of the coating is achieved.

Claim 32 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 further comprising stopping or de-energizing the stripping as a function of a change in an electric potential.

Claim 33 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the component is a gas turbine component.

Claim 34 (new): The method as recited in claim 33 wherein the stripping is at least part of a step of repairing the gas turbine component.

Claim 35 (new): The method as recited in claim 33 wherein the gas turbine blade is made of a titanium-based alloy or of a nickel-based alloy.

Claim 36 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the stripping includes removing a metallic coating from the component, the component being a gas turbine component, the metallic coating to be removed being adapted to a composition of the gas turbine component.

Claim 37 (new): The method as recited in claim 36 wherein the component is a gas turbine blade.

Claim 38 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 wherein the stripping includes removing a coating of titanium nitride (TiN) or of titanium aluminium nitride (TiAlN) or of titanium zirconium nitride (TiZrN) or of chromium aluminium nitride (CrAlN) or chromium nitride (CrN) from the component, the component being a gas turbine component made of a titanium-based alloy.

Claim 39 (new): The method as recited in claim 20 for removing a coating of titanium nitride (TiN) or of titanium aluminium nitride (TiAlN) or of titanium zirconium nitride (TiZrN) or of chromium aluminium nitride (CrAlN) or chromium nitride (CrN) from the component, the component being a gas turbine component made of a nickel-based alloy.

Claim 40 (new): An electrode for electrochemically stripping components comprising:
an impression of a component region to be stripped, the impression being formed from a moldable, electrically conductive compound.

Claim 41 (new): The electrode as recited in claim 40 wherein the compound is a cured compound.

Claim 42 (new): The electrode as recited in claim 40 wherein the impression is based on a gas turbine component.

Claim 43 (new): The electrode as recited in claim 40 wherein the electrode is porous, and the moldable, electrically conductive compound is a sintered material.

Claim 44 (new): A method for electrochemically stripping components comprising the steps of:
connecting a component to be stripped to one of a positive terminal and negative terminal of a voltage or current source and an electrode to the other of the positive terminal and the negative terminal of the voltage or current source;
positioning the electrode so that a gap between a region of the component to be stripped and the electrode is a same size over an entirety of the region to be stripped, the electrode being adapted to a region of the component to be stripped; and
electrochemically stripping the component.